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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1869. NO. 89.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Purchase

things where you can get them pure and unadulterated. Patent medicines where none but genuine preparations are sold. Soap, perfumery, &c., where you will find the greatest variety for the least money. Therefore go to Jos. F. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

A certain Remedy.

Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh and relieves the head. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and engraved patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Means, Green & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 8 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and list of publications. They purchase the papers for which they contract regularly and in bulk, the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh reference: James D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. 4

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety at 100 Wood street.

The People

Have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that valuable medicine, and in worthy of the public confidence. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

Never Say Dye or "Not a Dye!"

But ask for Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. Examine it, you will find it clear; taste it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whisker or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.

THIS

Kenwood's Boarding School for Boys
New Brighton, Penna.

A new session will begin Tuesday January 4th, 1870. THIS

Millican's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With hypophosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasantness. For sale by druggists of respectable standing. J. Millican's Sons, 185 Broadway, New York. 27

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferino, blue and green and are prepared to sell at limit very low rates.

MCLAHAN & MCKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, four Fifth avenue.

W. B. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. 17

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of china ware at R. E. Breed & Co.s, 100 Wood street.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Edwin M. Stanton—The President, Mrs. Grant, Vice President, Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen, Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, Soldiers and Civilians Present—The Exercises at the House, the Procession and the Interment at Oak Hill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1869.

Dust to dust! they have laid him, the great Secretary, the loyal friend, the upright citizen. Life's cares and conflicts are over, and he sleeps the sleep of one who adorned justice and who preserved well the peace. He may be maligned by the bitter and vindictive, for as the President said, "He was loved of good men and hated by wrongdoers;" but he has no enemy in his grave, and the nation he did so much to save. Passion and malice will exhaust themselves after a little, and then we shall see that in his day and generation no man did a nobler work than did Edwin M. Stanton, whom we have this day buried among the trees of Oak Hill.

The funeral took place at noon, in accordance with the programme heretofore published. The widow being in feeble health, on her account it was impracticable to have the services elsewhere than at his late residence. Thither, half-an-hour before twelve, went the President and Mrs. Grant, the Vice President, the Chief Justice and his Associates, General Sherman and two or three Generals, Admiral Porter and various bureau chiefs from the Navy Department, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Cox, Hoxrand Creswell, and Acting Secretary Robbardson. Thither also went in a body from the senator Sherman's house a dozen members of the Senate, and also in a body from General Garfield's house fifty or sixty members of the lower branch of Congress. There, too, gathered the English Minister, and the Prussian Minister, and representatives from other foreign legations, with the Judges of our District Courts, the Mayor and several members of the Common Council, the delegates of the New York Union League, Generals Canby and Howard, and Hornblower and three, and others from their various posts of duty. Here about a dozen bureau chiefs, from the Treasury and the Interior, with a great multitude of other officials of rank and station, and there, in and about the Pleasant House, upon K street, congregated scores of early friends and neighbors, and hundreds of the veteran soldiers of many a field, and one armed and one legged men, who had the patriot's right to mourn by this coffin, and an immense crowd of citizens and strangers to whom the chieftain's name is dear. The house was in full view from the street and thereafter for a long distance each way were crowded, and the whole wide street for more than a block was filled with carriages, and all the while the clouds hung low and the rain fell unsteadily and pitilessly, that the wonder constantly grew how so many persons could brave its danger and discomfort. Surely it was no mean man the country will care to forget that all these came out to bury.

The body was placed in the coffin at eleven o'clock, and half an hour later the family and immediate friends were called to look for the last time upon the strong and rugged face, now so thin and worn by sickness and suffering. Then the remains were carried to the parlor by his stout and manly old soldiers, followed by Mrs. Stanton and her children and relatives, chief among them the aged mother of Mr. Stanton, who reached here this morning from Ohio. Near the coffin sat the President and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Colfax and the Chief Justice. The ceremonies were simple and impressive, conducted after the forms of the Episcopal Church, whereof Mr. Stanton was a member. The coffin, lined with white satin and devoid of all ornaments but its silver plate and handles, and black broadcloth, was then covered with flowers. Japonicas and hellotropes and wreaths and crosses and bouquets of white and green filled every part of the room with their sweet fragrance. The whole house was read by one minister and the selection of scripture by another, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sparrow, a Professor in Kenyon College at the time Mr. Stanton was a student there. Outside a squad of policemen and thousands of citizens stood in the rain. Down town the departments and city offices were all closed, and every public building was heavily draped in black. Flags were everywhere hung at half-mast, and the beeching of the funeral gun sounded dull and distant in the heavy atmosphere. It was verily a scene of mourning on which the eye looked, as one stood during those moments in the doorway of the house. The several pall-bearers and pall-bearers took up the coffin, and carried it to the hearse, which was drawn by four white horses. Fifteen minutes were consumed in forming the long procession, and then it started for Georgetown and the cemetery two miles away. The whole line of the route was lined with spectators standing in the meridian rain, and windows and house tops were occupied an hour before the cortege made its appearance. About three hundred carriages were in line, and many persons walked with the procession to Georgetown. The cemetery was reached just before two o'clock. In the new portion of the grounds, far down and back of the chapel, there had dug his grave. The pall-bearers and pall bearers bore the coffin and its enclosures, and there, under the rainy skies, among the old oak trees, the dust to dust ceremonies of the burial service, and then the body was lowered to its last resting place, life's pain and struggle ended, and the praise and blame of men or no more attempt to deprive him—Edwin M. Stanton, the true friend and good citizen.

Further Subsidy Wanted.

The Pacific Mail steamship companies of the lines leaving the port of New York have informed the Postmaster General that they will not carry the United States mails after the 1st of January without an increase in compensation. Mr. Creswell and the Superintendent of the foreign mail service will go at once to New York to try to arrange the difficulties so that there shall be no temporary discontinuance of the ocean service.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE STANTON.

The funeral of the late Edwin M. Stanton today was very largely attended. The services were mostly those prescribed by the Protestant Episcopal Church, which were performed by Rev. Dr. Starkie, of the Church of the Epiphany, of which deceased was a member, assisted by Rev. Dr. Sparrow, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Rev. Dr. Pearson, Professor of the Old Testament Scriptures. Among those present were President Grant and the members of his household, Vice President Colfax and the senators and Representatives now in the city; the members of the cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the officers of the army on duty in the City of Washington, and the principal officers representing the army, navy and marine service; General Canby was with the family of deceased. The mother of Mr. Stanton, who arrived to-day, was in company with General Pearson and the choir. The services were read by Minster Thornton and others; the city council, members of the bar, and a large number of other citizens were also in attendance. A few intimate friends of the family were privileged to see the face of deceased previous to closing the coffin in the chamber where Mr. Stanton died.

At eleven o'clock a body of one sergeant, one corporal and three privates of battery F, 5th artillery, in full uniform, brought the coffin from the chamber in the parlor, and subsequently bore it to the hearse. The floral display was the most imposing ever witnessed in this city on a similar occasion. The coffin being covered with wreaths, crosses and bouquets of the choicest varieties of flowers. Among the tributes was a beautiful cross, tendered by secretary Belknap. A huge laurel wreath crown, surmounted with a cross formed of white japonicas and immortelles, was sent from the Executive Mansion. The inscription upon which, in gilt letters, was written the words, "With Mrs. Z. Chandler's love." Other floral designs in the form of crosses, with words with like expressions of affection and confidence, were sent from the Union League Club of New York arrived this morning to attend the funeral. It consisted of Judge Davies, Gen. W. Emmons and Howard Potter.

There were probably a hundred hacks, besides many private carriages in the procession. The hearse was drawn by four grey horses.

Although it was raining, thousands of persons gathered in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the deceased to witness the proceedings attendant on the funeral. Policemen in the line kept the streets clear and carriage way clear of obstructions. The remains were conveyed to Oak Ridge Cemetery for interment. Senator Cameron, Col. T. A. Scott, Colonel Forney and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Covode, Myers and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, came on from their homes in that State, arriving this morning. Senator Scott was in the city and also attended.

No business was transacted in official quarters to-day, owing to Mr. Stanton's funeral, and the departments are closed and draped in mourning. The mother and sister of Mr. Stanton arrived this morning. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was also present.

Among those present were President Grant and the members of his household, Vice President Colfax and the senators and Representatives now in the city; the members of the cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the officers of the army on duty in the City of Washington, and the principal officers representing the army, navy and marine service; General Canby was with the family of deceased. The mother of Mr. Stanton, who arrived to-day, was in company with General Pearson and the choir. The services were read by Minster Thornton and others; the city council, members of the bar, and a large number of other citizens were also in attendance. A few intimate friends of the family were privileged to see the face of deceased previous to closing the coffin in the chamber where Mr. Stanton died.

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THIRD EDITION.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The American Bishops in the Ecumenical Council Blindly Follow the Papal Lead—Election of M. Pereire Annulled by the Corps Legislatif—A New Cabinet to be Formed by M. Ollivier, &c.

The American Bishops in the Council.

BERLIN, December 27.—A letter published today from Rome emphatically denies the current reports of the liberality of American Bishops at the Council. The letter in question asserts that they follow blindly the Papal lead.

Election Annulled.

PARIS, December 27.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the election of Isaac Periere, formerly director of the Credit Mobilier, was annulled by a vote of 159 to 31. He was the Government candidate for deputy from one of the districts of this city. The determination of election cases was the last act of the extraordinary session of the Corps Legislatif. The regular session will be opened to-morrow. The nominations of committees of Chambers will be made to-night. The ministers will in all probability resign to-morrow, and as before indicated, M. Ollivier will be charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The New Spanish Constitution.

MADRID, December 27.—The *Iberia* newspaper says Spain will fully settle the matter of the new constitution during the month of January.

The Card from the Harvards.

LONDON, December 27.—The *Times* to-day republishes the card of the Harvard boat crew, which lately appeared in the New York papers, explanatory of certain matters connected with the international race in August. The *Times* rejoices in this card as an answer to all charges on English unfairness about the race.

A Small Affair.

The Military Secret Society mentioned yesterday has proved to be small affair. It consisted to a number of common soldiers, who were subsequently arrested and punished for subscribing to the society. Nine officers and two companions who were sent to Algeria for having attended a political meeting.

Generals Banks and Burnside Sail for the Mediterranean.

LIVERPOOL, December 26.—Generals Banks and Burnside left for their homes yesterday on the steamship Java.

Maine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 28.—The steamer Denmark arrived to-day.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 27.—Five-twenties opened firm at 91 @93¾.

English Markets Closed.

LONDON, December 27.—The English markets are generally closed, owing to the holidays.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, December 27.—Cotton quiet.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, December 27.—Petroleum closed quiet, both spot and afloat.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, December 27.—The Bourse closed firm; rentes 72 francs 80 centimes.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, December 27.—Petroleum firm at 60½ francs.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Man Cuts His Wife's Throat and Beats Her with a Hatchet—He Subsequently Attempts Suicide, Is Cut Off with a Shot Gun—Messages from the Murderer to His Children.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—An attempted murder and the self-destruction of the murderer took place near Clevtot, six miles from here, at six o'clock, last evening. Mr. Wilder cut his wife's throat and then shot himself with a shot gun. The difficulty between Wilder and his wife grew out of a young lawyer named Bird boarding with their eldest daughter. The mother favored the attentions, while the father violently opposed them, and a year ago or more Bird left the house at the third time since married the girl. Discord has since reigned between the parents. Mrs. W. called on Monday night to see her daughter for some time. In addition to the stabs about the throat, she was beaten and gashed about the head and face with a hatchet.

Two children ran and alarmed the neighbors, who gathered around. Mr. Wilder called in her degree. Mr. Wilder was locked in a room adjoining. Those attempting to get in he told not to enter, threatening to kill them. Soon the report of a gun was heard. An entrance to the room in which Wilder was found, and he lay on the floor with the top of his head blown off. The shot, which was fired into his mouth, broken the stock, loaded both barrels with buck shot, put the breech in the grate to the floor and placed the muzzle in his mouth, his head was blown off. On the bed were a bowie knife, dirk, hatchet and razor. He had also written on the inside of the door in pencil a message to his children as follows:

"I have an awful headache and inflammation and rascality of Nicholas Bird. For nearly two years he—that is, Bird—and my wife and I could came to exert his hellish influence, we never could get the least satisfaction. For the last year I have had a poor wife and the children a poor mother. Life has been a great burthen."

WILDER.

Another message was as follows:

"My dear children, I hope you will only say a few words in explanation. I did not intend the least injury to your mother. Bird is the fiend. I did not wish children to remain any longer, or any more with Catharine, as I have done for a year. Bird has stepped, in person, the mere tool of Bird, and the words cast in my face, and the gashes and bruises and cuts on me, and I preferred that the little ones should be orphans in preference to such. WILDER.

Another message read:

"Dear children, be kind to each other, be honest and industrious, and you will be respected and loved by all. Bird is the fiend. FATHER."

The Catharine alluded to in the above message was an old servant whom Mr. Wilder discharged, and Mrs. Wilder retained. While searching for Catharine's effects to this place, Wilde locked in the room his son coming to the door and ordering him to send him to surrender. He replied, "never alive." He then read the above notes to his son.

It was two hours after the report of firearms before the men dared to burst open the door. Wilder was found dead, and the wife and little mother was still alive. The son answered "yes," to his question if any one else was in the house.

Mrs. Cordelia Wilder, the suffering woman, will probably recover. She has been many years a purveyor for houses of ill-fame here, in St. Louis and Nashville, purchasing for them furniture and loaning money, whereby she had accumulated a large fortune. Besides the married daughter there are four children unplaned—a son aged fifteen and three daughters younger.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1869.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The following appears as an advertisement in the *Nation*: "Wanted—Settlers for a New Republic, Red River, British America. Wanted, capable men as guides, soldiers preferred, to parties leaving the United States. Applications in writing will only be received from members of the Union League, 66 Broome street, near Broadway."

The Secretary of War has issued the usual duty of the United States towards our neighbors in Experts Land, who have set up the standard of neutrality and are and are likely to remain. The government is to observe strict neutrality in the conflict that is impending. Everywhere Dominion all says the New Dominion and England will not part with the vast territory of Rupert's Land without a fight. The fight cannot be made this winter without large supplies of war material, large munitions of war and supplies, not one soldier, not one pound of commissary stores should be permitted to cross the States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota to be used in any manner by the revolting British settlements. If the British or New Dominion Governments shall apply here to refine the Rupert's colonists to subjection, let them transport troops and supplies through British territory.

A NEW DEPARTURE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The *Tribune* has a report from Washington that the administration has now under consideration the propriety of changing its course with regard to Cuba, and speedily recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents. Such a step would be in accordance with the feeling of the people of the country and the temper of the majority in Congress. The report has gained additional significance from the fact that Secretary Sumner have expressed within three days such views as these given above as to the course towards the Cubans, and a higher confidence in their future.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES IN CUBA.

A Havana letter says Gen. Carbo went up this week to take command of the Cinco Villas country, relieving Gen. Lesco, who left for Spain in the Isla de Cuba. Gen. Lesco goes off resulting from the burning of Tagnayabon. His successor has been equally unfortunate for, last week, the Spanish forces of the Hospital, and in the engagement he lost one-third of his command, being attested by numerous cases of wounded, who have arrived in this city. All reports concur in stating that the insurgents were pre-eminent

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

THE meeting of the Pittsburgh Bar yesterday, incident to Mr. STANTON's death, was the largest of the kind that ever assembled here. To many members of our bar Mr. STANTON was well known. The gentlemen who spoke on the occasion only reflected the high appreciation in which Mr. STANTON was held here, not only by the bar but our citizens generally. At the meeting of citizens, also, the general feeling found expression in speeches and resolutions of a feeling and appropriate character.

COUNCILS held a meeting yesterday, and, by reference to the proceedings, it will be seen that the Common branch, by a vote of thirty yeas to twenty-four nays, postponed further action on the ordinance providing for the purchase of the Shade's run property as a site for the new water works. This virtually kills the measure, as the majority seem determined to let the question go over to the new Councils, when it will come up, if at all, as new business.

IT is stated in a London letter that English jealousy of the BERLINGAME-Chinese Embassy is unmistakable. A short time ago currency was readily given to a report of Ross BROWNE's attack upon the BERLINGAME mission, and it was asserted that the Chinese government had repudiated its own work. More recently intelligence has been received from the secretary of the embassy, Mr. McL. BROWN, who has returned to Pekin as the bearer of dispatches, to the effect that the attempts to shake the confidence or alter the plans of the Chinese government have signally failed, and that much satisfaction is expressed at Pekin with the progress and results of the mission. This news, although pinced at the service of the English press, has not found its way into any of the papers.

THE following forms a part of a Washington dispatch:

> When Mr. Stanton went into the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln he was practice was worth [illegible] thousand dollars per annum. He was six years Secretary of War, and in all that time he expended his salary and drew upon his private fortune so largely that when, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he turned over his property all gone excepting his dwelling, and for the last two years he has had to resort to his profession to secure the means of living for himself and family. He was too sensitive to let any one know his circumstances, and no friend knew where he invested.

We pretend to no special knowledge of Mr. STANTON's affairs, but we are compelled to think that the above is not entirely correct in saying that Mr STANTON in retiring from office "found his property all gone excepting his dwelling." That he drew largely on his private fortune while serving his country, and that it consequently became considerably diminished, is very true, but we have reason to believe that the statement that "for the last two years he had to resort to his profession to secure the means of living for himself and family," is altogether overdrawn.

THE London *Times* astonished itself and the average Englishman by giving a cable synopsis two columns long of Gen. GRANT's message—a fact though remarkable in English eyes, which is beaten almost every week by a half a score of papers in the United States. As to the message itself in England, we are assured that on the whole it is well received, but there is an anxiety to read its full text, as the skeleton already published is not very clear on some of the points. The English press generally expresses satisfaction at the position of the President on the Alabama claims, although some of the papers regret that GRANT should labor under the delusion that "a great wrong" was done by England to America in the matter of the Alabama. To Englishmen, we are told, it is incomprehensible that the Southern States so soon after a terrible war can be returning one after another into their old position in the Union, winning back their squandered wealth and emulating the Northern States in loyalty to the constituted government. They looked to see an Ireland in the South, and they believed that a new generation must have come and passed away before the bond of brotherhood could be restored between the two sections of the Union.

THE manifesto of the Selkirk people reads very like a Declaration of Independence not only from the Dominion of Canada but from Great Britain itself. True, no mention is made of the Queen's government, but the rejection of the authority of the Hudson Bay Company, and of the Dominion, is absolute and unequivocal. It has the ring, too, of the Declaration of Seventy-six, in the pledge by the settlers to maintain their independence at all hazards. We do not accept this as the birth of a new nation. It is rather the entering wedge for the disintegration of the British colonial system on this continent. The isolated position of the Selkirk people enabled them to assume the initiative; but their discontent and determination, is not greater than that of the people of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic or of British Columbia on the Pacific. The train seems to have been fired in the first place, it became a mighty ruler. Its exclusive rights in China ceased in 1834—but its principles have never ceased to regulate English policy in that country, even as, until the rebellion of 1857, they had always given character to the administration of the government in India. Facts in proof, or illustrations of this statement, are abundant; indeed such facts are generally known. With the spirit of these traders, the English merchants now resident in China are thoroughly imbued, and the only government polley towards the Chinese which fully accords with the views of these people, is the traditional policy of the East India Company. Many of the English gentlemen not connected with the company or even familiar with its methods, sent out to the East as administrators, used to find their employment very distasteful. And equally distasteful to disinterested people in England at present is the policy advocated by their countrymen resident as merchants on the Chinese coast. American merchants living there do not adopt their views. And these are the people who are at so much pains to misrepresent the BURLINGAME mission. For they are plainly sure of what we only conjecture, that the one great object of this embassy is to protect the Chinese government and people against the selfish and grasping spirit of English trade, and to secure time in which to make the changes and initiate the reforms at length rendered inevitable. The strength of this English commercial interest and the probable influence of its living representatives will appear from a single fact. The gross value of the foreign goods imported into Shanghai during the year 1868 was $76,416,000, of which $60,000,000, or about ninety-one per cent., were from Great Britain or her dependencies.

In conclusion, assuming the great end of the BURLINGAME mission to be what we have supposed, two considerations may well reconcile Americans to its success. The first consideration is that the violent method of innovation desired by the English merchants can never produce any other than effects deleterious both to China and the West. And the second consideration is, that the process of gradual revolution already begun in the Empire, and already much advanced in neighboring Japan, can never cease. With both these populous countries so closely connected with us now, every noble motive calls upon Americans, at least, to wait patiently for the results of time and peaceful and mutually profitable intercourse.

SOUTH CAROLINA and Massachusetts are the two States of the Union that now stand on a specie paying basis. The former State gives official notice that interest on her State debt, falling due January 1st, will be paid in gold coin, either at the State Treasury or at its financial agency in New York. Massachusetts has maintained the honorable distinction through and since the war of being a specie paying State. Why would it not be a wise plan for the several States to resume specie payments at an early day, even before the general Government?

GEN. GRANT's proclamation announcing Mr. STANTON's death, setting forth his character and services in the fewest words, as follows: "He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggles for national existence; first, as Attorney General, then as Secretary of War. He was unceasing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of responsibilities necessary to his country's success, respected by all good men and feared by wrong doers."

THE Paris *Debats* compares our method of dealing with the public debt with that of European nations, and pronounces strongly in our favor, and says that the gratifying spectacle of a nation being able to pay its debts without contracting new loans is so extraordinary that one must cross the Atlantic to witness it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Harpers have issued an edition of that excellent and well known book *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*. The English work has been "revised for the use of American readers," and *brought up* to the present time. The form of the book makes it very convenient for handling. Few volumes more useful as books of reference have ever been published than Haydn's Dictionary.

Nelson & Sons of London, Edinburg and New York, publish two works to which we feel bound to direct the particular attention of those who wish to present their young friends with books at once useful and beautiful. One of these is entitled *The Insect World, from the French of Arthur Mangin, edited and enlarged by the translator of the Bird, by Michelet.* The other is entitled, *The World at Home: or, Pictures and Scenes from far-off Lands.* S. A Clarke & Co. sell both these elegant books.

The Woman who Dared is the name of a little book written by Epes Sargent and published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. It would be a sin for us to express any opinion of the merits or demerits of the work, without a more careful examination of it than we have been able to make. We may inform readers that it is written in blank verse, and that its object seems to be, by the narration of stories, to portray the oppression under which women suffer under the present constitution of society and to advocate the needful reform. We infer all this from the prose notes appended to the poems.

From the Western News Company, Chicago we receive, *Letters of Peregrine Pickle.* The volume consists of selections from letters which first appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* and were written by Mr. George P. Upton. Relating generally to topics of merely ephemeral concern and thrown off with the utmost rapidity, these letters were evidences of quick observation and the power of lively writing. Paragraphs and sometimes entire letters, of which the subjects "touch men and women everywhere" are pressed in in this volume, arranged under appropriate heads. Judging the "pieces" by a cursory inspection they are much above the average of the species of writing to which they belong, and evince a sound heart in their author. They may merit higher praise than this. We cannot help wondering that Mr. Upton should have chosen "Peregrine Pickle" as his nom de plume.

Great Mysteries and Little Prospects is by the veteran John Neal, and is worth reading. The book might be justly named, a study of childhood—or, whims and oddities of child-nature. The longest article in the volume, entitled "Pickings and stealings," consists of 29 anecdotes of children. Some of these are new and many of them old—and Mr. Neal has apparently kept a book in which he has, in the spur of a moment and observation of many years, made a note of each childish trait, or *mot* that struck him as worthy of record. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

The Edge of the Storm we can honestly recommend as a story that will yield the attentive reader something more than mere entertainment. "The Storm" was the first French Revolution, and the chief scenes of the book are laid in the country about the beginning of the great convulsion, the principal characters escaping from France before the worst times had come. Hence the title—The Edge, &c. The author, who also wrote "Mademoiselle Mori," has evidently lived much in France, and seems to have carefully studied society as it was in the French Provinces, in the days before and when the cottages had declared war upon the chateaux. Putnam & Son.

My Enemy's Daughter, which for some time has been appearing in *Harper's Monthly*—is now issued in a volume. The author, Mr. Justin McCarthy, a champion of the north as a London journalist during our war, is at present a New York journalist, and is also known to some of our readers as a lecturer. We do not thus mention him to recommend his novel, its excellence has been generally recognized and proclaimed by the most competent critics of works of its class. We understand that a prominent character in the story is G. H. Lewes, celebrated as an author of the most versatile talents and the husband of George Elliott.

This reference to Mrs. Lewes reminds us to call attention to the truly excellent edition of her works issued by the Harpers. We suppose that no person of limited means can take pride in preferring their reprint of George Elliott's novels. Print, paper, and binding are good—and the absence of the double column page is a very important consideration with every one who cares for his eyes, as wisdom enjoins. In reference to the charge of unfairness brought against the Harpers by another firm, the New York publishers state that they were the first to issue these works in this country, and that for the early sheets thereof they have paid from time to time in the aggregate [illegible] five thousand dollars in gold. Of this library edition five volumes have now been published, which are offered for sale at astonishly low prices. These volumes are, *Adam Bede, The Mill on the Floss, Felix Holt, the Radical, Scenes of Clerical Life and Silas Marner in one volume*, and finally *Romola*.

Among recent issues of the same house we have to mention their cheap edition of Thackeray, of which Pendennis is now on our table—and also two additions to their "library of select fiction." These are *Wordsworth Poetry*, Edmund Yates and *In Silk Attire* by William Black.

The Harpers' cheap issue of Charles Reade's novel *The Cloister and the Hearth* deserves distinct mention. On the title-page this is called "a matter-of-fact romance." The ground of this claim is the fact that some of the principal characters are taken from history. The "maid, wife, and widow" of the title was the mother of Erasmus, and the hero of the story was the father of that famous scholar. Some of the liveliest and most interesting scenes in the romance are recognized as chiefly translations from his "Colloquies"—and therefore as true pictures of manners not very long after the age in which the events of the story are placed. If people will read novels, let them read those of George Elliott and Charles Reade. A cheaply printed and convenient edition of this latter author's novel *Put Yourself in his Place*, is published by Sheldon & Co. Uniform with it they also publish a story entitled *Susan Fielding* by Mrs. Annie Edwards.

We believe Leypoldt & Holt publish no worthless books. Friedrich Spielhagen ranks among the greatest German novelists, in the opinion of many critical Germans, and this high place is assigned him by some English critics. The firm just named send us a novel by him which we recognize by the title as one of his most celebrated works. This is *Through Night to Light*. It is translated by Prof. Schele de Vere, whom we mentioned above as the author of a good book.

The Sapphires, a musical story, published by Loring, Boston. *Too Bright to Last* (Fields, Osgood & Co.)

Phœnix's Temptation, by Marion Harland (Carleton); *Linda* by Mrs. Hentz (Peterson & Brothers); *Ostiogbee Kverrick*, by Joseph Hatton (Putnam & Son); *Hester Strong's Life Work*, by Mrs. S. A. Southworth (Lee & Shepard) offer entertainment, on moderate terms, to all able to buy and to read.

The Two Baronesses—Hurd & Houghton) is a romance by that delightful story-teller, Hans Christian Anderson. No person, we fancy, ever regretted having read one of his books, even though the reader had not borrowed, but bought it.

The young folks, the boys and girls of this age, were greatly favored in the number and quality of the books provided for their entertainment as well as in their school text-books. Some of these volumes, written for the entertainment of the young, so skillfully combine instructive with lighter matter, that even the idle student, with a taste for reading, can hardly fail to pick up an amount of useful knowledge astonishing to his grandparents. "The Boys' World," "The Wild Sports of the World" and some other of the works already recommended to our readers must, we suppose, be quite as interesting to the boys of the present age, as Robinson Crusoe, and Gulliver were to their grandfathers —and, then, they have the advantage of being true. And in looking over a good many of the stories designed chiefly for youthful readers when Christmas comes, we are struck with the effort apparent in them to indicate directly or indirectly the line of reality, and to impart, or suggest the knowledge of things as they are. But the best illustration of what we mean is found in a class of books of comparatively recent invention. Something of nearly the same kind existed agood many years ago in *Hours at Home*,—but the idea has been much improved upon, and is applied to topics not thought of by the author of that famous book—*Jane Nunore and her Three Daughters* from the French of X. B. Saintine—and *Stories From my Attic*, by the author of Dreamchildren, both published by Hurd & Houghton—are agreeable reading for adults as well as children.

In the following list almost every very young lady or gentleman will be able to find a book, or several books to please them. *The Lake Shore Series* first appeared in *Oliver Optic's Magazine*, and consists of four volumes in a box. The name of the author, Oliver Optic, will recommend them to many who never saw the *Magazine*. *Mrs. Thorne's Guests* by Archie Fell; *The Story of Cyril Rivers; The Neighbor's House; Mother's Pearl and other stories*, by Mrs. Burge Smith, are all issues of Lee & Shepard's Tract Society. *Rough and Ready, or Life among the New York Newsboys*, by Horatio Alger (published by Loring; *Jenny the Orphan*, by Margaret Hosmer Vortar & Charles Neal. *A Little Boy's Story*, from the French of Julie Gouraud, (Hurd & Houghton; *How Two Roberts gained her Education*, by the author of Forest Mills; *Dolly, Incognito Stories*, by Sophie May. *How Charlie Roberts Became a Man*, (Lee & Shepard); *German Tales*, by Auerbach, (Roberts Brothers); *The Story of a Bad Boy*, by Thomas B. Aldrich, (Fields, Osgood & Co). *The Mystic Bell*, (Putnam & Son); *Little Flay*, by Mrs. Burge Smith (Warren A Blakeslee, Boston; *Echoes From Home*, is not a story, but a collection of songs, ballads and other home poetry, published by Lee & Shepard of Boston.

The Herald takes exceptions to Mr. Fish's proposition to enter into a general treaty with European Governments on the subject of neutrality and belligerency on the ground that it "would assuredly bind the United States from expansion of annexation, and would prevent us from extending sympathy or giving aid to any colonial people struggling for independence, "England and the other powers of Europe," says that paper, "would be very glad to make any general treaty on the subject of neutrality or belligerency that would arrest the progress and destiny of the United States in this hemisphere, that would tie up the hands of our government in such a case as that of Cuba just now, or in the case of any war for independence hereafter by any of the American colonies of European nations. It is the very thing they want, for they are jealous of the expansion and growing power of the United States and fear the spread of Republican institutions and ideas." There is force in these views, and it is scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Fish will lose sight of them.

IRISH ORANGEMEN.

Their Sympathy for the Revolutionary Movements in Ireland.

Not the least significant news we get from Ireland is the spirit shown by the Orange associations in Ulster. At a meeting a few days ago an Orange member of Parliament, amid the cheers of the brethren, expressed his gratification at the election of the Fenian prisoner, O'Donovan Rossa. He hoped Luby, another Fenian convict, would also be elected; and the meeting with loud cheers responded to the sentiment that the British Government need no longer look to the Orangemen to defend them against the Fenians. It is not for nothing, a correspondent says, that the Fenians have put on rosettes with green scarfs in their processions. It is said that the more fact that Cardinal Cullen denounced Fentanism just as he was taking his departure for Rome has done much to endear the Brotherhood to all zealous Orangemen. At a soiree of the Duke of York Orange lodge, held on the 7th of December, Mr. W. Johstone, member of Parliament, said:

> I hold that it is no part of the duty of Orangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Fenians. The Government of England has got into a difficulty. They calculated, to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Orangemen and Protestants were like a spaniel—the more you kick it the more it will lick you. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the Irish people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, Orangemen will stand forward and protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths, and let the English Government and the Irish Fenians fight it out between them." [A voice —"You've hit the nail on the head."]

Captain Maddan, D. G. M., of Monaghan, said:

> "Although he had no sympathy with Fenianism, he believed the men of Tipperary had returned an honest man, O'Donovan Rossa, M. P., in the place of Denis Caulfield Heron, the Government nominee. They were rapidly approaching a crisis in this country, and Gladstone's Government having sown the wind were shortly about to reap the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances. What should be the conduct of the Orangemen of Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the Government? By no means. Let them do their own dirty work, and let the Orangemen not give him the slightest assistance. They did not fear the Fenians; they never did the Orangemen any favor, and if they wanted to quarrel with them they would not be trimming their green and orange rosettes."

"In conclusion, he would say that the country was in as bad a state as ever it was since '98, and was getting worse daily. Law and order were almost at an end in many parts of the country. The Castle authorities were almost, if not quite, at their wits' end. The Habeas Corpus act was again to be suspended, and the screw clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of peace, in the shape of a bullet, will shortly appear. Then follow more soldiers, more police and more taxes, and the wretched Ireland would be ready for another bloody revolution to the tune of 'No surrender.'"

O'donovan Rossa has been informed of his election. Letters are addressed to him at the Clarkan Prison as an M. P. And as he has been gazetted as an elected member, it is believed that Parliament may require his presence in the House, the publication of his name in the *Gazette* being considered *prima facie* proof of his membership. Baron Rothschild was elected while the Jewish disability was in force, but never gazetted. Whether he takes his seat or not—and, of course, there is no likelihood that he will—his election has been a great Fenian triumph and a hard blow to the Gladstone government.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, is having two new iron steamships built to be engaged in the coasting trade. They are named Tennessee and South Carolina, and, when completed, will be the largest, strongest, and most magnificent of all the vessels at present plying along our coast.

It has been discovered that persons who work in copper are never attacked by cholera, and it is suggested that physicians should experiment with preparations of the metal for the purpose of deciding whether it could not be employed as a preventive during future visits of the epidemic.

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper makes a curious suggestion to tobacco smokers. Alluding to the alleged discovery, by a French chemist, that watercress is a perfect antidote to nicotine, he says: "It lately entered into my head to try how some of it dry would smoke. To my great satisfaction I found that when put into my pipe, after a couple of days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavor of the best Cavendish without the treacle, and it was even stronger than Cavendish." Will some enterprising Yankee put this harmless material into the market?

Concerning the Byron scandal, it is aptly remarked that the mystery has arrived at this point: The *Quarterly* shows that Lady Byron was addressing Lord Byron's sister as her dear sister and comforter, at the very time when, according to Mrs. Beecher, Lady Byron was charging her husband and his half sister with a crime outraging God and nature.

A Papal "Constitution," having a terribly different title in Latin, which has been issued in Rome, excites the attention of the French journals vastly. The writers allege that "it excommunicates almost everyone." If this is the next comet had better "look out," and Prof. Loomis may become more puzzled than ever on the subject of eclipses.

PERSONAL.

"What I know of farming," is the title of a series of essays Mr. Greeley proposes for the edification of the agricultural readers of the *Tribune*.

Shortly before his death General Wool stated he never made but $20,000 in his life, but always kept that at good interest. At the close of the war of 1812, the General found himself terribly wounded, but about even with the world in a pecuniary point of view. Shortly after that and the Government sent him to the far South and West on a special mission connected with military affairs, and for *five years* he traveled over mountains, and through the then trackless wilderness, and accomplished his difficult mission, as he always did, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He had not drawn a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual expenses, and at the end of the five years the Government owed him $20,000, which was then paid. Here was the nucleus of his large fortune. Gen. Wool was then about thirty-five years of age. He died at about the age of eighty-four. Now, let the reader take this $20,000, which at compound interest, will nearly double every ten years, and in the fifty years intervening between the time of its receipt and the General's death, he will find that it will amount to just about the General's estate, to wit $60,000.

In the high and noble science of defalcation the Old World is rapidly surpassing the New. At Zurich, the cashier of a bank, one Schoer, has been stealing with a looseness approaching the sublime. He filched 780,000 francs from the safe; he received 105,177 francs which he did not enter upon the books; he abstracted 156,692 francs by fraudulent entries, and he appropriated 1,770,307 francs by forgeries. Total "swag," 2,208,161 francs; or to state it in our own currency, about $600,000. This vigorous operator was about to depart for the pleasant regions of South America, when he was captured. He acknowledged his guilt, but most of the money stolen by this "merry Swiss boy" is missing still.

Rev. F. Shoeppe, Dr. Shoeppe's father, has written a letter from Montreal, asserting that it is a deliberate lie that he left his son to the mercy of his accusers, and repeating the declaration made by him in writing, about three months ago, to Judge Graham, in Carlisle, Pa., in response to his remarks about the pecuniariness of Miss Stockwell's will, that she did, in his presence, subscribe her name to the document, and that he, with his own hands, subscribed his name to it, without knowing at the time its contents. This declaration, he says, he makes for the vindication of truth and justice, and to repel all wicked and malicious slanders.

The following is the report of an able London critic on Madame Lind Goldschmidt's singing, as heard in her husband's oratorio, "Ruth," last month: "Mme. Jeanie Lind-Goldschmidt has, also, lost the charm of voice that more than twenty years ago crazed the soberest Englishman. Not more than some three or four notes have survived the touch of time's effacing finger, but in the murmur of her most veiled tones we feel the strange thrill that nothing but genius can communicate. Never, surely, has so much been made of so little. With diminished breath Mme. Goldschmidt contrives to phrase with a broad dignity beyond the singers of our degenerate age, while the gifted lady's devotional fervor lifts the hearer's mind far above the apprehension of any physical shortcomings. In the final song of thanksgiving, all full as it of unvocal phrases, she succeeds in shaking the listener's very soul."

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MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

BRASS WORK, of every description for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

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BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, SKEIN BOLTS, COACH AND LAG SCREWS, SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS, WROUGHT WASHERS, SCREW HINGES, BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS, BARE AND PIT WASHER BOLTS, STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.

Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.

Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &c.

Bissell & Co.,

Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of

COOKING RANGES,

PINK AND COMMON ENAMELLED

GRATE FRONTS. FENDERS, SUMMER FRONTS,

COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls and Offices.

LAUNDRY STOVES, IRON MANTLES, WASHHOUSE FURNACES, OVEN DOORS, COAL HOLE DOORS, &c., &c.

Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.

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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

OUR STATES COOK

IS THE ONLY COMPLETE ANTI-DUST STOVE IN THE MARKET.

We call particular attention to our

VOLCANO STOVE

FOR CHURCHES,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

SOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 27, 1869.

The local money market appeared even closer to-day than it has yet been—if it were possible for it to be so. The banks, without an exception, so far as we can learn, are bare of adequate discount means to accommodate even regular customer applicants, and we have heard it remarked by parties who ought to be posted, that the present straightened condition of our money market has hardly a parallel in the local financial history. It is affords any comfort or relief we might state this city is not alone in the very excessive pinch. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western towns of lesser commercial importance complain loudly of the scarcity of money, and the great inconvenience and embarrassment it causes to all branches of business. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Money continues just as stringent as ever. The general testimony of bankers to-day is that loans have been so scarce for ten years. Many are calculating on relief from the early arrival of the crop has been marketed, and again after the interest and dividend payments for the first of January shall have been made; but on what information on these circumstances is being made, that it is probable there will be any material alleviation delayed until the first half of January, to have the effect of diminishing any pressure that may take place then. On the whole, it looks as though money would be stringent throughout the winter. The reasons for expecting it have been frequently enumerated before, and there seems no occasion for changing that view of the prospect. The price of the principal product of the Northwest, wheat, is now lower for it to-day than it has been for a long time but every where else. The cotton crop is a shortage, and the exports of tobacco, breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum, while the price of gold is that, besides the decline in two of the articles named, the indications are that there will be a gradual shrinkage in current values. There has been a good deal of speculation indeed. It received its quietus on that fatal Friday in September, when an insane New York gambler precipitated the spirit of speculation, following from intense mental excitement as he was, but no fault of his was worth only 40. The efforts that have been made since then to get up speculation in stocks, gold and produce have all proved abortive, and for the next few months, at least, are likely to continue so.

—There was some fractional decline in Government bonds to-day, owing in part to the excessive dullness of the market.

Messrs. Jas. R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65, 5's	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
Gold	130¼	130¼	130¼

Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 27.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	130¼	130¼		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118½	118½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, 5's	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113½		

—It is rather odd that the strength of the gold market since the passage of the refunding act last week, has created some surprise in presence of the large deposits of coin in the New York city banks, as well as in view of the forthcoming large disbursements of the treasury. The reason lies in the speculative spirit which discounts these facts in advance. Let the Government sell gold and the speculators will sell twenty times as much. Hence, to create an unnatural demand for the precious metal, and the quantity for delivery being less than the real amount within reach, a reaction sets in. Any one who has had a glance at the board of Wall street knows that it is easier to frighten a "bear" than a "bull." The former will cover on a rise of one or two per cent., while a "bull" will hang on, even if the market goes against him ten or fifteen per cent., and given in then only because he cannot advance more margin. The eligible know this, and longs are said with which they play the outside public.

—The railway stock market in New York today was dull and drooping. It is thought that the Boat council is developing the secret, although their action is stubbornly resisted, but the "shorts," if we can believe reports, are bound to win.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Connolly's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 00	12 00	1 30	2 00	3 00
December 27, 1869.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	22½	22½				
Harlem						
Reading	99	99				
Mich. Central	117	117				
Mich. Southern	85½	85½				
Illinois Central	135	135½				
Cleve. and Pitts.						
Chicago and North.	68	67				
do preferred	85	85				
Rock Island	104½	104				
St. Paul	37½	37½				
do preferred	68½	68½				
Tol. and Wabash	58½	58½				
do preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	96				
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Miss.	31	31				
Western U. Tel.	82½	82½				
Pacific Mail	67½	67½				
Adams Express	69	69				
Wells, Fargo & Co.	47	47				
American M. U. Ex.	38	38				
United States Ex.						
Merch. U. Ex.	97					

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, December 27, 1869. }

Trade to-day was quiet, dull and prices without any material change from our last report. We quote as follows, the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote common at $2 00@2 50 per bbl., and choice at $3 @3 50 per barrel. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70c@75c per gallon for good to choice.

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 8½c@9c, and soda ash at 4c@4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—The market is better supplied with prime to choice and fancy, but scarce for common to good at 32@36c per lb.

BEANS—We quote choice Navies at $2 p bush, and prime medium at $2 00@2 75 p bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote shoulders at 16@17c; sides at 18½c; sugar cured hams at 22c. Lard in barrels 16c; lard in kegs 20c p lb. Mess pork $30 p bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 25@26c; Hamburg 24c; Factory 23@24c; New York factory quoted at 26@27c p lb; Limburger higher, and Sweitzer 30c@32c p lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 15@16c p lb.

CIDER—The receipts have been large and prices are nominal as to quality and size of barrels, varying from $5 to $6 p bbl.

EGGS—Receipts moderate on account of bad roads. We quote from country wagons at 34@35c per doz, as to quality. Raised may be had at 30@32c per doz.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at 95c per gallon.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied and dull at $2 00@2 50 p bbl.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows from store at 80@90c p bushel, and sweet potatoes at $3 00 p barrel.

SEED—We quote by car load Allegheny timothy at $3 50, and from store in a retail way at $3 90 p bushel.

SUGAR—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 p bushel, as to quality. Timothy is quoted nominally at $3 50@3 75 p bushel, and flax seed at $2 50@2 75 p bushel.

VINEGAR—We quote Wick's cataclysm cider vinegar unchanged at 32½ p gallon.

WOOL—There is but a moderate local demand and the market very quiet. We quote good to choice fine washed wools from 60@65c p lb; coarse to extra white wools at 55@60c p lb; fine to medium spring wools from 50@55c p lb; coarse to medium spring wools from 45@50c p lb; fine unwashed wools at 40@45c p lb; coarse unwashed wools at 35@40c p lb; tub washed and unwashed fleece at 60@65c p lb; extra fine at 70@75c p lb.

WHEAT—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull and nominal at $1 90@2 00 p bushel.

CORN—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull at 70@72c per bushel in sacks.

OATS—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull at 50@52c per bushel in sacks.

BARLEY—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull at $1 60@1 70 per bushel.

RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull at $1 30@1 40 per bushel.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,000 barrels; market dull and unchanged; sales of 200 barrels at $7 50@8 00 for superfine; $8 50@9 00 for extra; $9 50@10 00 for family; $10 50@11 00 for fancy brands.

FEED—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market dull at $25@26 p ton for bran; $28@30 p ton for chop feed; $30@32 p ton for coarse meal; $32@34 p ton for fine meal.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, December 28, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet. Crude seemed dull and weak. Refined was quiet and apparently firmer. A telegram by the Pacific and Atlantic line, dated at Philadelphia at 4 P. M., reports a firmer market quiet and steady, with very little offering. December closed at 39@39½ bid, none offering; January to March 39½@40 bid, 40@40½ asked; April to June December at 37½@38 bids, December, at 37½@, Crude at 16c.

The sales reported in this market yesterday were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls (settlement Dec, contracts) 16c
2,000 bbls 16c
1,000 bbls o. o. January at 17c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each Jan. and Feb. at 16c
1,000 bbls o. o. all January at 17c
2,000 bbls spot (to to 30 d.) at 16c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls December at 39½c
1,000 bbls December at 39½c
1,000 bbls January at 39½c

We quote January to March (refined) at 39c, and January to June 39½c.

SHIPPING.

THE WEEKLY PETROLEUM REVIEW, } PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, December 27.—Market steady. P. L. S. to W. 2 in. W. & P. at wells, to-day's quotations:

SHARON, PA., December 27.—Market very quiet; prices lower at 39 bid at wells; to-day's quotations:

NEW YORK, December 27, 1869 M.—Market dull; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 27, 3 P. M.—Dull and tending downward; 16c for crude; 38c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869 A. M.—Spot or December 39@39½; futures not wanted. Crude nominal at 16c, to arrive.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Lockhart, P & C	1,200	Liberty Oil Works	80
Tarr Farm Oil Works	1,000	Phillips Oil Works	80
Creston Oil Works	1,000	Peerless Oil Works	80
Tarbert Farm	1,000	Brown, Wilson & Co.	80
Phillips Oil Works	200	Wagner & Leech	80
T Smith & Co	160		
Total			5,102

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 87 bbls to order.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 87 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 237 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Phillips, Marvin & Co 266 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 542 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Cowden, Hunter & Co, 50 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 129⅞.

NEW YORK, December 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Was easy most of the day at 6@7 per cent., but the demand became heavier toward the close, owing to the calling in of loans to meet payments of dividends and interest due in January. The rate at the close was 7 @ 7 per cent. There is, however, no prospect of prolonged activity, and money promises to be plenty and easy after the opening of the new year. The Government offices, except the postoffice, were all closed to-day, in respect to the memory of Mr. Stanton.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

At a meeting of Tennessee bond holders to-day, the following plan was agreed upon for the payment of the following plan: The Legislature to appoint commissioners to confer with the Governor, State Secretary an Treasurer to form three or five commissioners, commissioners appointed by bond holders to confer with commissioners appointed by the State, to be appointed by the assenting bond holders, to be empowered to act for the bond holders, and to take measures for purchasing railroads and other securities of the State of the redemption, which finally effected. There was also a resolution, which finally carried, that the petitioning bond holders proceed to Tennessee and see what could be done in the matter.

STERLING

Quiet at 108⅞@109.

GOLD

A shade easier; opened at 129⅞, fell to 129⅝, and closed at 129⅞. Clearances $14,000,000. Carrying rates 6@7 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons of 1881 ..... do '62, 113½@113½; do '64, 113½@113½; do '65, 113½@113½; do '65, 5's, 113½@113½; do '67, 113½@113½; do '68, 113½@113½. Pacific, 108@109.

STATE BONDS.

The principal dealings were in new Tennessees and North carolinas the former were strong, the latter nearly. Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee sixes, old Virginias 6's new do 55½; old North Carolinas at 36; new do 29½. Louisiana sixes 68.

STOCKS

Very dull but generally steady. Canton 40½; Cumberland 12; Quicksilver 33; Preferred 57; Quicksilver Mining 10; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 18½; Adams Express 61; Wells, Fargo 47½; American 38; United States 68; Pacific Mail 67½; New York Central 97½; Erie 22½; do preferred 68½; Harlem 120; Reading 99; Michigan Southern 85½; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 85; Illinois Central 135; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 85; Chicago and Rock Island 104; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 96; Western Union 82½; Toledo 96; Wabash 58½; do preferred 68; Chicago and Alton 84; do preferred 112; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 58; Chicago and Alton 134; do preferred 135; Cleveland and Toledo 120; Panama 140; Boston 103½.

MINING SHARES

Bull, Gregory H 75; Smith & Parrott 2½ 85. Boston prices—Calumet 90; Franklin 7; Hecla 70 Quincy 67.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 27, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ premium selling and par to ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—In good demand for low grades at $7 00@7 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and firmer and 1@2c higher; sales of No 2 at 1 24@1 25 for cash; 1 24@1 25 for December; 1 25@1 26 for January; 1 26@1 27 for February; 1 27@1 28 for March; 1 28@1 29 for April; 1 29@1 30 for May; 1 30@1 31 for June; 1 31@1 32 for July; 1 32@1 33 for August; 1 33@1 34 for September; 1 34@1 35 for October; 1 35@1 36 for November; 1 36@1 37 for December; 1 37@1 38 for January; 1 38@1 39 for February; 1 39@1 40 for March; 1 40@1 41 for April; 1 41@1 42 for May; 1 42@1 43 for June; 1 43@1 44 for July; 1 44@1 45 for August; 1 45@1 46 for September; 1 46@1 47 for October; 1 47@1 48 for November; 1 48@1 49 for December; 1 49@1 50 for January; 1 50@1 51 for February; 1 51@1 52 for March; 1 52@1 53 for April; 1 53@1 54 for May; 1 54@1 55 for June; 1 55@1 56 for July; 1 56@1 57 for August; 1 57@1 58 for September; 1 58@1 59 for October; 1 59@1 60 for November; 1 60@1 61 for December; 1 61@1 62 for January; 1 62@1 63 for February; 1 63@1 64 for March; 1 64@1 65 for April; 1 65@1 66 for May; 1 66@1 67 for June; 1 67@1 68 for July; 1 68@1 69 for August; 1 69@1 70 for September; 1 70@1 71 for October; 1 71@1 72 for November; 1 72@1 73 for December; 1 73@1 74 for January; 1 74@1 75 for February; 1 75@1 76 for March; 1 76@1 77 for April; 1 77@1 78 for May; 1 78@1 79 for June; 1 79@1 80 for July; 1 80@1 81 for August; 1 81@1 82 for September; 1 82@1 83 for October; 1 83@1 84 for November; 1 84@1 85 for December; 1 85@1 86 for January; 1 86@1 87 for February; 1 87@1 88 for March; 1 88@1 89 for April; 1 89@1 90 for May; 1 90@1 91 for June; 1 91@1 92 for July; 1 92@1 93 for August; 1 93@1 94 for September; 1 94@1 95 for October; 1 95@1 96 for November; 1 96@1 97 for December; 1 97@1 98 for January; 1 98@1 99 for February; 1 99@2 00 for March; 2 00@2 01 for April; 2 01@2 02 for May; 2 02@2 03 for June; 2 03@2 04 for July; 2 04@2 05 for August; 2 05@2 06 for September; 2 06@2 07 for October; 2 07@2 08 for November; 2 08@2 09 for December; 2 09@2 10 for January; 2 10@2 11 for February; 2 11@2 12 for March; 2 12@2 13 for April; 2 13@2 14 for May; 2 14@2 15 for June; 2 15@2 16 for July; 2 16@2 17 for August; 2 17@2 18 for September; 2 18@2 19 for October; 2 19@2 20 for November; 2 20@2 21 for December; 2 21@2 22 for January; 2 22@2 23 for February; 2 23@2 24 for March; 2 24@2 25 for April; 2 25@2 26 for May; 2 26@2 27 for June; 2 27@2 28 for July; 2 28@2 29 for August; 2 29@2 30 for September; 2 30@2 31 for October; 2 31@2 32 for November; 2 32@2 33 for December; 2 33@2 34 for January; 2 34@2 35 for February; 2 35@2 36 for March; 2 36@2 37 for April; 2 37@2 38 for May; 2 38@2 39 for June; 2 39@2 40 for July; 2 40@2 41 for August; 2 41@2 42 for September; 2 42@2 43 for October; 2 43@2 44 for November; 2 44@2 45 for December; 2 45@2 46 for January; 2 46@2 47 for February; 2 47@2 48 for March; 2 48@2 49 for April; 2 49@2 50 for May; 2 50@2 51 for June; 2 51@2 52 for July; 2 52@2 53 for August; 2 53@2 54 for September; 2 54@2 55 for October; 2 55@2 56 for November; 2 56@2 57 for December; 2 57@2 58 for January; 2 58@2 59 for February; 2 59@2 60 for March; 2 60@2 61 for April; 2 61@2 62 for May; 2 62@2 63 for June; 2 63@2 64 for July; 2 64@2 65 for August; 2 65@2 66 for September; 2 66@2 67 for October; 2 67@2 68 for November; 2 68@2 69 for December; 2 69@2 70 for January; 2 70@2 71 for February; 2 71@2 72 for March; 2 72@2 73 for April; 2 73@2 74 for May; 2 74@2 75 for June; 2 75@2 76 for July; 2 76@2 77 for August; 2 77@2 78 for September; 2 78@2 79 for October; 2 79@2 80 for November; 2 80@2 81 for December; 2 81@2 82 for January; 2 82@2 83 for February; 2 83@2 84 for March; 2 84@2 85 for April; 2 85@2 86 for May; 2 86@2 87 for June; 2 87@2 88 for July; 2 88@2 89 for August; 2 89@2 90 for September; 2 90@2 91 for October; 2 91@2 92 for November; 2 92@2 93 for December; 2 93@2 94 for January; 2 94@2 95 for February; 2 95@2 96 for March; 2 96@2 97 for April; 2 97@2 98 for May; 2 98@2 99 for June; 2 99@3 00 for July; 3 00@3 01 for August; 3 01@3 02 for September; 3 02@3 03 for October; 3 03@3 04 for November; 3 04@3 05 for December; 3 05@3 06 for January; 3 06@3 07 for February; 3 07@3 08 for March; 3 08@3 09 for April; 3 09@3 10 for May; 3 10@3 11 for June; 3 11@3 12 for July; 3 12@3 13 for August; 3 13@3 14 for September; 3 14@3 15 for October; 3 15@3 16 for November; 3 16@3 17 for December; 3 17@3 18 for January; 3 18@3 19 for February; 3 19@3 20 for March; 3 20@3 21 for April; 3 21@3 22 for May; 3 22@3 23 for June; 3 23@3 24 for July; 3 24@3 25 for August; 3 25@3 26 for September; 3 26@3 27 for October; 3 27@3 28 for November; 3 28@3 29 for December; 3 29@3 30 for January; 3 30@3 31 for February; 3 31@3 32 for March; 3 32@3 33 for April; 3 33@3 34 for May; 3 34@3 35 for June; 3 35@3 36 for July; 3 36@3 37 for August; 3 37@3 38 for September; 3 38@3 39 for October; 3 39@3 40 for November; 3 40@3 41 for December; 3 41@3 42 for January; 3 42@3 43 for February; 3 43@3 44 for March; 3 44@3 45 for April; 3 45@3 46 for May; 3 46@3 47 for June; 3 47@3 48 for July; 3 48@3 49 for August; 3 49@3 50 for September; 3 50@3 51 for October; 3 51@3 52 for November; 3 52@3 53 for December; 3 53@3 54 for January; 3 54@3 55 for February; 3 55@3 56 for March; 3 56@3 57 for April; 3 57@3 58 for May; 3 58@3 59 for June; 3 59@3 60 for July; 3 60@3 61 for August; 3 61@3 62 for September; 3 62@3 63 for October; 3 63@3 64 for November; 3 64@3 65 for December; 3 65@3 66 for January; 3 66@3 67 for February; 3 67@3 68 for March; 3 68@3 69 for April; 3 69@3 70 for May; 3 70@3 71 for June; 3 71@3 72 for July; 3 72@3 73 for August; 3 73@3 74 for September; 3 74@3 75 for October; 3 75@3 76 for November; 3 76@3 77 for December; 3 77@3 78 for January; 3 78@3 79 for February; 3 79@3 80 for March; 3 80@3 81 for April; 3 81@3 82 for May; 3 82@3 83 for June; 3 83@3 84 for July; 3 84@3 85 for August; 3 85@3 86 for September; 3 86@3 87 for October; 3 87@3 88 for November; 3 88@3 89 for December; 3 89@3 90 for January; 3 90@3 91 for February; 3 91@3 92 for March; 3 92@3 93 for April; 3 93@3 94 for May; 3 94@3 95 for June; 3 95@3 96 for July; 3 96@3 97 for August; 3 97@3 98 for September; 3 98@3 99 for October; 3 99@4 00 for November; 4 00@4 01 for December; 4 01@4 02 for January; 4 02@4 03 for February; 4 03@4 04 for March; 4 04@4 05 for April; 4 05@4 06 for May; 4 06@4 07 for June; 4 07@4 08 for July; 4 08@4 09 for August; 4 09@4 10 for September; 4 10@4 11 for October; 4 11@4 12 for November; 4 12@4 13 for December; 4 13@4 14 for January; 4 14@4 15 for February; 4 15@4 16 for March; 4 16@4 17 for April; 4 17@4 18 for May; 4 18@4 19 for June; 4 19@4 20 for July; 4 20@4 21 for August; 4 21@4 22 for September; 4 22@4 23 for October; 4 23@4 24 for November; 4 24@4 25 for December; 4 25@4 26 for January; 4 26@4 27 for February; 4 27@4 28 for March; 4 28@4 29 for April; 4 29@4 30 for May; 4 30@4 31 for June; 4 31@4 32 for July; 4 32@4 33 for August; 4 33@4 34 for September; 4 34@4 35 for October; 4 35@4 36 for November; 4 36@4 37 for December; 4 37@4 38 for January; 4 38@4 39 for February; 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ve than the magnificent remains of his fellow-citizens, whose lives and characters commend, as an example to the young men of the country, which will take away the sting of death and secure a lasting remembrance. I have known many more nearly endowed with natural gifts, but few who have improved them more assiduously, more perseveringly, more successfully than he did. His power of application of earnest, courageous and diligent study showed an intellect which would be mastered the case to all its details of law, facts and principles, and compose with power to persuade and sway over one thousand pages of concise and clear statement, and examine the yearly proceedings of church courts, synods and Assemblies for over fifty years. He had to weave and dissect with the dry and indefinite details of a denominational schism, and prepare the law for the trial of the case. In those two weeks he became familiar with the history of the Covenanters of church, from the days of the Solemn League and Covenant to the day of trial. He delivered the opening address on behalf of the defendants, and occupied one hour and a half in an exhaustive statement of the case. The next day he answered with the brethren—Doctors of Divinity, grey with time and full of the wisdom of their schools. When he sat down one of those doctors inquired if Mr. Stanton had not been educated in the church. In her principles and history. He was answered—"Two weeks since he knew nothing of your church or principles, and scarcely knew of your existence." The doctor's wonder was excited, and he merged afterwards in admiration at the perfection of a great lawyer's work. This case was tried by men of ability on both sides, and for the plaintiffs Mr. Williams, with Mr. Jones and my dead friend Mr. Reed, as counsel, and Mr. Stanton prepared and tried that case as if it had been his only one. I never knew when it was won, he turned to fresh work with the same zeal and inspiration of success.

Need I speak of his public services to this Nation? When I say public service, I refer to the dark hours when he first called to stand upon the deck of the ship of State, and take part in her direction. The ship was threatened. All was dark, obscure and uncertain as to the future of the country, manned by men with traitors intent on stranding her upon Southern sands, or smashing her timbers upon Southern rocks. In part by those who feebly uttered there is no power or self-defense in the organism of a free people, that the old ship's command had no innate power to prevent a wreck, or subdue a mutiny. In this dark hour, the very darkest of our history, Edwin M. Stanton rose to a true, steady hand upon the helm, and from that day onward one honest, brave and true heart stood firm for the old ship. Through success, storm and battle and the darker hour and fearful terror that followed, and in the ultimate victory for the right grew sufficient for the hour. From the first gun fired on Bull Run, until all that was lost there and elsewhere was regained, he stood the tried leader man did battle for the right than Edwin M. Stanton. I will not dwell upon this time of thought. I hope not to be misunderstood. Differings, convictions, or even prejudices of those who honestly differ from me in judgment. But I must say that every honest, patriotic heart that loves its whole country, loves its honor, its name and unity, will revere the memory of Edwin M. Stanton.

Shall we mourn because he is dead? I do not mourn him. He has gone; but not until the eyes saw his work and the ears of the land heard the glad, free throbbings of millions of hearts, of men made free in that grand struggle which he was made manifest in them that "God reigns." In his lifetime he could daily witness the fruits, the garnered fields of his great work. Washington was a free city—the free capital of a nation of forty millions of free men, and under God much of this was the work of Edwin M. Stanton. Ere this we have appropriately one memorial meeting for Lincoln, Rippey, and other of our departed heroes. Stanton has gone. You, sir, have given me the opportunity to amass a colossal fortune, without peril or opposition. I did not do it. In these times no higher eulogy can be pronounced upon a public servant. The history of a nation passed through six hands, yet his worst enemy and most the reviler never charged upon him of selfish aggrandizement. Shall we mourn for him? The measure of his fame was full. The civilized world has witnessed the greatness and glory of his work. Why mourn for him? Ought we not to rejoice that he was permitted to see his work, richly crowned with the blessings and benedictions of his countrymen? His work was done.

Remarks of Hon. S. A. Purviance.

Thomas Stanton whom Hon. Edwin M. arrives on Friday has taken us all by surprise. But a few days before, and the whole country was in a glow of enthusiasm upon the announcement that the distinguished ex-Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, had been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. This befitting token of respect was peculiarly gratifying to those of us who were personally acquainted with Mr. Stanton, and indeed I may say equally so to the whole of this locality, where the professional prowess was witnessed, conceded and admired. Although the President called him to assume the robes of a Judge of the highest court on earth, and the country, with an unanimity unparalleled in our history, with one voice endorsed the call, there was another call awaiting him more imperative than that, the utterance of all messengers—death, a call which takes precedence of all others, and to which kings, Presidents, lawyers and judges must response no demurrer. Edwin M. Stanton is no more, and his epitaph can be written in the most simple and laconic language, "Died from serving his country."

I was associated with Mr. Stanton in the trial of an ejectment in the Supreme Court of the United States, about the fall of 1858. The case had been tried in Beaver county, and involved all the most important land titles in Western Pennsylvania land law. During the progress of the trial I was associated as to the solidarity with every phase of the case, not having taken part in the trial before. From his eloquent address, Messrs. Patterson and Woods learned the fact that he had burned the midnight lamp to learn his case. Although I was then a giant in his profession, and so he fully proved himself to be by the masterly and professional opera. This trial was my first and only professional acquaintance with Mr. Stanton, and to show his kindness and disinterested friendship, I had not more than located here to pursue my profession when I received a letter from him from Washington congratulating me on my removal, and tendering me his success. Why he thought of me, or cared for my welfare, could only be attributed to the goodness of a heart naturally kind; for I was a stranger to him, and had never been concerned with him in any other cause or in any other way.

Of robust constitution, he had before him the promise of long life, but he unhesitatingly tendered it as a sacrifice for the Union he loved so well, and to which as a patriot he was most ardently attached.

His first bugle note of warning sent treason howling from the capitol. His persistent faith, in his country never for a moment doubted was the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night which led freedom's host to victory. His strong arm and stentorian voice were constantly engaged in regulating and controlling the intricate machinery of our great war department. A service of eighteen hours per day with his mind, colossal as it was, astride of innumerable and most perplexing questions, could not fail to produce the impression it did. His official life, surrounded as it was by every species of temptation, is most beautifully illuminated by an integrity which challenges the horror of thieves and plunderers, and which justly entitled him to be considered the great guardian of the public treasure.

The unanimous plaudits of a nation attest the recent elevation to the Supreme Court bench and his now entire withdrawal from public service will be regretted by every friend. I will conclude one of a passage in the life of that great Patrick Henry and of his just appreciation of what poor mortality is capable of. Mr. Henry's admirers were publicly extolling his eloquence when a clergyman rebuked them in the following of the apostle: "If any man speak, let him as a man. To which Mr. Henry replied: I am but a poor worm of the dust. I am like the flourishing and unsubstantial shadow that flies over your fields and is remembered no more."

Now emblematical of life, of the strong as well as of the weak. Whilst the nation was engaged in the great struggle for its existence Secretary, his eventful life like the fleeting and unsubstantial shadow was rapidly nearing its close.

Although dead, he will still live, enshrined in the memories of a grateful people, and the tomb of Edwin M. Stanton, on the banks of the Potomac, will be a Mecca to which pilgrims will come a hallowed spot, where the lovers of freedom, for ages yet to come, will assemble to do homage to a second savior of our country. There upon the banks of this historic stream he has found his last resting place, and his wife living, was denied him, and let the whole nation, for which he gave his life sacrifice, for all time to come, cluster around his remains, and continue to do honor to the name of one of her greatest, best and purest of men and statesmen.

Remarks of Mr. Bruce.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., made a few remarks, but he was far remote from the position occupied by our reporter, and only could catch a few of that his sentences could not be heard in a connected form.

Remarks of S. Schuyer, Esq.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have listened with deep interest to the eloquent tributes which have been offered to the memory of the great statesman, whose death the nation is now mourning. How noble his character, how vast his services, how great his sacrifices do appear to us, now that he is gone! how death heightens the grief which it inflicts, by brightening the merits of the departed, the infinite renown it gives nothing to be mourned, but the nobleness and brilliancy of the man.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to propose upon the time of this assemblage with thoughts which gentlemen more able and eloquent have so gracefully and so appropriately done to add but one moment flower to the wreath upon his brow, in the vestibule of an indelible monument to illustrate his great kindness of feeling. It has been frequently charged that Mr. Stanton had no friendships, and delighted only in antagonisms which could display his wonderful intellectual powers. That the incident which I am about to relate revives the charge, and I do not shrink from it, but call him in this regard that, I presume to address you at all.

In 1858 or 1854, Mr. Stanton, as you are all aware, was engrossed in the cares of an important case in the Supreme Court of the United States, about the fall of 1858. The case had been tried in Beaver county, and involved all the most important land titles in Western Pennsylvania land law. During the progress of the trial I was associated as to the solidarity with every phase of the case, not having taken part in the trial before. From his eloquent address, Messrs. Patterson and Woods learned the fact that he had burned the midnight lamp to learn his case. I himself was then a giant in his profession, and so he fully proved himself to be by the masterly and professional opera. This trial was my first and only professional acquaintance with Mr. Stanton, and to show his kindness and disinterested friendship, I had not more than located here to pursue my profession when I received a letter from him from Washington congratulating me on my removal, and tendering me his success. Why he thought of me, or cared for my welfare, could only be attributed to the goodness of a heart naturally kind; for I was a stranger to him, and had never been concerned with him in any other cause or in any other way.

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